## Amusements Co-Night.

BUOU OPERA HOUSE-8-"The Dime Novel." BOOFH'S THEATRE—8—" Monto Cristo."

CABINO—8—" The Quoen's Loce Handkerchief."

DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—" Seven-Twenty-Eignt." FIFTH AVENUE THEATER—8-"The New Ideathe."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-"Shylock" and "David Gar-

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"Siberia." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—8-" Micsels."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" Young Mrs. Winthrop. NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-"The Corsican Brothers."

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-Sau Francisco Min THALIA THEATRE-8-" Kean." THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—" McSorley's Inflation."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"A Paristan Romance."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—7:45—"The Silver King."

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## Business Nonces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE Brummell's celebrated Cough Drops are used by over 3,000 people daily to relieve coughs and colds. Keep a box in your house.

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## New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Fresh charges are made against Messrs. Parnell and Biggar in relation to the Land League funds, === In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone declined to give a day for the discussion of the "Kilmainham treaty" negotia-- French gunboats have arrived off Madagascar and there is much excitement among the natives. === The trial of twenty-nine Socialists charged with high treason and complicity in murder has begun in Vienna. === A verdict for £400 damages was given yesterday in a suit for breach of promise of marriage brought by a Paris

woman against Mr. Biggar, M. P. DOMESTIC.-The funeral of Alexander H. Stephens was held in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday; the ceremony was witnessed by 75,000 persons. on the cast bank of the Mississippi, near Friars favorably reported a bill of this kind yester-Point. \_\_\_\_ Joseph B. Loomis was hanged in day, and it will be interesting to watch the Springfield, Mass., for the murder of David Levett. The old breastworks of the Reliance colliery, at Mount Carmel, Penn., caved in, endangering many houses, :=== The will of Henry Sevbert, the Philadelphia millionnaire whose body was cremated, is to be contested in the courts.

CITY AND SUBUBBAN.-Atrangements were completed yesterday for the hanging of McGloin and Majone. — Conferences in regard to the liquor traffic in the city were held by a committee of citizens with the Mayor and with the Excise Commissioners. - The Runkle collection of oil paintings was sold at auction, - No indication of the storm predicted by Wiggins was apparent. === The commission on a Federal building for Brooklyn held another meeting. Testimony was taken as to the assault on John Pondir. — The jury in the case of Mrs. Wylie was locked up for the night. === It has been learned that M. Capoul left Havana because of the hostility of the Cubans. = Gold value of the legal-tender miver dollar (41212 grains), 84.45 cents. Stocks were active in spots; all were higher, and closed dull and steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 220; lowest, 90; average, 15%.

It will be seen that the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League take the popular view of Mr. Burt's " promotion." The resolution in which they free their minds in regard to it is a calm but forcible arraignment of the President for an act which, ostensibly in the interest of Civil Service Reform, in reality stabs it under the fifth rib.

No one can have any adequate conception of the number of eligible sites for public buildings which a city contains until a commisssion turns up with a general invitation to every body that has views in regard to sites to present them. The commissioners appointed to select a site for a new Federal building in Brooklyn can testify to the truth of this assertion. It they fail readily to choose a site the embarrassment of riches will be to blame. They doubtless would look with favor upon any one of the sites submitted to them were the other fine sites away.

As is well known, a Constitutional amendment is now pending in the Assembly having for its object the abolition of the office of State Engineer and Surveyor. All the same the Senate yesterday amended the annual appropriation bill so as to abolish the State Survey and

nct see any inclination on the part of the Legislature to pass the bill making the Register and County Clerk salaried officers. It would reduce considerably the Democratic election fund, and that would not be satisfactory to

the men who guide at Albany. The pardon of Clarence Hite, one of the members of the James gang, is well calculated to cast a gloom over the spirits of the gang's eminent leader, Mr. Frank James. Clarence presumably knows a thing or two in regard to the picturesque career of Mr. James which, in case he should pour it carefully into the ears of Justice, might have a tendency to induce Missouri prematurely to end that career with a stout rope. But since Frank has lately turned reformerfrom the inside-and has evinced a determination to grow up with the country in the most exemplary manner, it may occur to Clarence, in case he has clarified ideas of duty, that he had best hold his peace.

The Assembly last evening went out of its way, but not out of its character, to condone a flagrant outrage upon the ballot-box. The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of awarding the contested seat of the XIIIth District of this city to Mr. Sprague. They did so after a careful examination of all the evidence which the sitting member and the contestant had to offer. There could be no question in the mind of any intelligent man who read the testimony as it was pre-ented that Mr. Sprague was the choice of the majority of the voters of his district. His title to the seat was demonstrated. And yet, at the dictation of reckless and unscrupulous leaders the Democratic majority make a mock of justice by setting aside the majority report and adopting that of the minority. Nothing more scandalous and indecent was ever perpetrated even in the rotten days of Tweed.

Two important hearings in the interest of Temperance were held in this city yesterday. One took place at the Mayor's office and the other at the office of the Excise Commissioners. The object of both hearings was the same-to see if something could not be done that would result in the reduction of the number of liquor shops in New-York. The committee that waited upon Mayor Edson submitted to him sundry facts, each one of which weighed a ton, in support of their reasonable and righteous request that in his appointment of Excise Commissioners to succeed those whose term of office will soon expire he will be governed by a determination to call to the Board only men whom the public will recognize as worthy alike in character and intelligence to be clothed with so great a responsibility. The Mayor's response to the committee indicated that he was in full sympathy with them and would act in line with their views. This fact having been communicated to that pure and unselfish patriot, Mr. Maurice J. Power, it evidently filled his soul with pain and anxiety, while the knowledge of it moved one of our noble Aldermen to exclaim with engaging frankness that the Mayor could not get any high-toned men confirmed as Excise Commissioners by the Board of which he, the said Alderman, is a member. The hearing at the office of the Excise Commissioners was noticeable for the salient questions that were asked and for the light thrown upon the French Madame " license matter. A report of both hearings will be found on another page.

The merchants of this city have vainly endeavored for many years to secure a reduction in the rates of pilotage in this Port. The Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange have taken up the subject several times, and have succeeded in getting bills introduced and favorably reported in the Legislature, but under the organized opposition of the pilots such bills have always failed to reach the Governor. A Senate committee men who will be sure to oppose it when it comes up for consideration. Under existing laws all except coastwise vessels have to pay pilotage fees whether or not they need or make use of a pilot. For a vessel drawing twentyone feet of water this tax amounts to \$136 50, and if she has to be towed in, there is an additional expense of \$65. When the Quarantine, Harbormaster's, Port Warden's, Custom House entry and clearance and wharfage fees are all paid, several hundred dollars have been expended. If a vessel loads partially in Brookiyn and then comes to New-York she must pay a heavy fine to the 'Longshoremen's Union for having engaged men under the "regular" rates. The Shipping Commissioner gets \$2 for every sailor shipped by him. These are a few of the burdens of shipping in the Port of New-York, and it is time that the Legislature struck at one of the worst of these abuses, that of unjust pilotage

LEFT STRANDED. The storm that has raged so long in the political world has at last abated. The average citizen, like Daniel Webster's tempest-tossed seaman, may at last look about him, take an observation and try to find out where he is. The storm, he finds, has been more noisy than disastrous. As is usual with storms of Democratic origin, it has been very windy. But the good ship has lost no spar nor sail, and does not seem to have been driven far out of her true course. Several important things that the Republican party ought to have done for the safety and welfare of the country it has done in spite of the Democratic high wind. Not a little progress has been made toward the port of safety. Meanwhile the party of wind appears to have done less harm by its blowing and raving to anybody else than to itself.

What has the Democratic party to fight about in the next Presidential election? This has become an anxious question to Democratic leaders. They hoped that the Republicans would leave necessary public business undone. Excepting in the silver matter, the Republicans have taken action to meet every emergency in public affairs, and on that question the Democrats are particularly unable to apply any rem-

edy for evils largely created by themselves. It was their hope to make a great handle of extravagant appropriations by a Republican Congress. But the aggregate appropriations | houses have two of these as well as a dumbof the Senate may be regarded as killing the Constitutional amendment. The Democratic managers evidently are of the opinion that the State Engineer and Surveyor's office, although it may have outlived its usefulness, is too valuable a piece of patronage to be legislated out of existence.

The Register of this city is said to have an integer of the office of \$75,000 a year. If he were peater under a Republicant the services are worth, and the fees were turned into the city treasury, he would feel test into the city treasury, he would feel to make the business than the does at present in preventing that the consecution of the danger of the delignest than the does at present in preventing transcripts of the official records of the official rec for two years by the Republicans have been

Then it was the hope of the Democrats that they could make much political capital by clamoring for a reform of the Civil Service. That any reform of that sort would ever have been carried out by the ravenous people who howl also to settle upon a systematic plan for escape about every capital where a Democratic legislative body or Executive has any bones to distribute, we have been slow to believe. But the | may mean death. It would be a cause for great Democrats have great faith in the virtue of professions and promises, partly because they are cheap. It was hoped that the Republicans would refuse to correct some glaring abuses, to deprive themselves of some supposed partisan advantages, or to make honest efforts to establish the Civil Service on a non-partisan basis. All these expectations have been disappointed. Precisely the measure which the Civil Service Reform Association had framed and advocated has been passed by a Republican Congress with great readiness. The most conspicuous and devoted representative of that association has himself been selected by a Republican President as the head of the Commission created to superintend the execution of the law. Men of undoubted merit and earnestness have been selected to act with him. Thus in every particular the Republican party has done just what the organization especially devoted to Civil Service Reform recommended and desired, and all that the Democratic party could have promised to do if it should obtain the power. That issue is closed, unless the practical workings of the new law should reveal detects not hitherto suspected by Mr. Eaton or the association, so that further legislation should be deemed necessary. In that event, we shall see whether the Democrats are more disposed than they have been thus far to substitute practical work in behalf of reform for windy professions or empty promises.

The collapse of Democratic Ropes in regard to the matter of taxation is fresh in the public mind. It was expected that the Republicans would refuse to reduce the taxes, and especially to reduce the tariff. Taxation has been re inced \$75,000,000, more or less, and about half of that amount will come from revision of the tariff. The prolonged contest left the Republicans substantially united, while the Democratic party has come out of it torn by fiercer dissensions than it has known at any other time since 1860. One thing is now manifest to all. If the Democrats wish to vote for any one candidate for President in 1884, they can contrive to do so only by ignoring the tariff question completely and abandoning the issue of taxation.

What have they to fight about? It does not look well for a set of men to go into a Presidential struggle on no better ground than that they want the offices. They can no lot ger shed tears about "the downtrodden South"; if the Confederate Brigadiers do not govern this country entirely, they at least govern more than their share of it. The colored citizen can no longer be a ground of controversy by Democrats; they cast the votes that belong to him, and if any body has any occasion to complain, it certainly is not the Democratic party. We can discover but one point of hope for Democrats. A commercial and industrial catastrophe might in some way disturb the votes of those who imagine that it must be the fault of the Government if there are no cels in the cel-pots. As of old, the only chance for the Democrats is the possibility of some great national disaster. Even as many of them longed for a defeat of Union armies during the terrible years of civil war, so their partisanship will presently move them to pray for a panic.

FLAT-HOUSES AND FIRES.

The fire in the "Cambridge" apartmentonse on Wednesday naturally excites some uneasiness among the occupants of similar houses in all parts of the city. There is a tendency in some quarters to aggravate this uneasiness by calling the house a "death-trap" and by saying that there are hundreds of others just like it. There is nothing in the disaster, bad as it was, to justify talk of this kind. The house was not fire-proof and did not pretend to be. It was built like the great majority of ordi- Illinois theory is sound. dangerous than the highest of those is. The fact that the fire broke out at 3 o'clock in the morning and that the members of nine families escaped unbarmed, with two exceptions, shows that all necessary precautions had been taken and that the place was not a "death-trap," Had one of the women who was killed not been an invalid and unable to use the fire-escape, there would have been no loss of life whatever. All that has been demonstrated by the fire is that no house which is not fire-proof is safe in case of fire, and that was known before.

As to flat-houses being especially in danger from fire, we do not believe that to be the case. They have been built in great numbers during the past ten years, have been fully occupied as soon as built, and this is the first one which has been burned. They are the most carefully protected of all dwellings. There is a family on every floor, somebody in fact in nearly every room all the time. A fire cannot break out in any part of the building without being discovered by somebody almost instantly. Those houses which are heated by a furnace are in danger of fire from defective flues, but this is a peril which they share in common with all single dwellings. Even when fire originates in this way, as it did in the "Cambridge," the light-shaft which carries the flames also carries the alarm to the tenants, and enables them to escape. In nearly all flat-houses of any dimensions there are front and back stairways as well as an cutside fire-escape, and there is usually a staircase leading to the roof by which the families on the upper floors can escape. We mention these tacts, not to show that the present style of building flats is a desirable or entirely safe one, but to demonstrate that efforts to create a panic among flat-house tenants are unwarranted by the facts.

There can be no question but that these im mense apartment-houses, which are the latest development of the rent problem, ought to be made absolutely fire-proof. Some of them are so built, and others merely approximate to that standard. The smaller ones, which are like ordinary dwelling-houses, except that they are a story higher and a few feet deeper, are built in the same way as the dwelling-houses, and are just as safe as they are in all ways save one. The light-shaft makes the exception, and it is undoubtedly a serious exception. Many waiter shaft, and they furnish chimneys for carrying the flames through the entire building

the past ten years can be justly accused, they ent discussion shall lead to a multiplying of precautions against fire and of the means of especial a subscription for his relief that his original stock had been one sheep. cape from it in the houses already erected. Every agartment-house in the city ought to be protected in every possible way. The tenants ought to see that this is done, and they ought in case fire is discovered. Forethought of that rejoicing if all the people of the city could live in fire-proof houses, but that happy time has not arrived yet. Until it comes we can do no better than stay in our present abodes and protect ourselves by all known precautions.

BAD FOR THE PLANET. It is very apparent that this planet has a large and active lot of enemies. Schemes for its ruin are developing on every hand. We need not remind our readers of the fact that Wiggins intends to shake it within an mch of its life to-morrow or on Sunday. They know of that already, and are awaiting the terrible event with as much composure as is possible under the circumstances. Only a few days ago we received a circular, headed in the largest and blackest type: " Crisis!" The very sight of it was enough to make a nervous man start on the run for an accident insurance office. The exact nature of the crisis we were not able to ascertain, owing to the exuberant and excited style in which the document was written, but the soothing information was given at the close that contributions of money, sent to the address of the writer, would have a tendency to avert the catastrophe. Scarcely had the shock of this document passed away, when two others were received. One of them comes from a weather prophet in Illinois, who says Wiggins and Vennor are both cribbers from his discoveries, and the other is a pamphlet with the startling title: "World-Smashing." The weather prophet says he has been in the

business for fifteen years, and that his theory is simply this: "That our worst storms and earth disturbances occur coinciding with the perihelions, aphelions, oppositions, inferior and superior and group conjunctions of the moon and planets, together with the moon's perigee and apogee passages-and which disturbances are in proportion to the amount or number of these planetary disturbing positions." That is plain enough. The prophet says modestly that " if this theory is used with reason and moderation, it is perhaps the most useful discovery for mankind that has ever " been made in connection with the movements " and positions of the heavenly bodies." It will be observed that this prophet is opposed to overworking his theory. He says, turning the cold glitter of his eye upon Wiggins and Vennor: "The weather pays no respect to wild demands upon it, or to enthusiastic humbugs."

That is harsh language, but on the whole we are glad he has used it. As the author and originator of the astronomical weather prophetic theory he speaks with authority, and his words will have a pacifying effect upon the public mind. Wiggins has zealously disseminated a notion that he could do about as he had a mind with the weather, and that if he were irritated too far he might evoke a eyelone which would blow this whote planet out of existence. The Illinois prophet says this can't be done; that the weather will not allow itself to be used for such ignoble purpose. The prophet further assures us that the " new moon and its perigee" will coincide on March 9, and that is the basis of Wiggins's big blow on that date; but he adds this observation: "Now the chances are several to one that there will be a series of lively storms in the United States " and perhaps in Europe between the Sth and 12th of March, but I think it will not be the worst storm of the century by far." That is not so quieting as we wish it was, but it is better than Wiggins does by us. The Illinois r ophet means well, but he cannot prevent the peribelions, aphelions and other things from getting mixed up with the perigees and apogees. Sooner or later that sort of coinciding is going to do the business for this planet, if this

Smashing," and here there is dismal comfort for any body. As soon as this planet becomes a " middle-aged world like the moon," its "crast will crack into long narrow chasms, the waters " will fall into these, and, after violent catas-"trophes, arising from their boiling by contact with the hot interior, they will finally disappear from the surface, and become absorbed in the pores of the vastly thickened earthcrust, and in the caverns, cracks and chasms which the rending contraction will open in the interior. These cavities will continue to "increase, will become of huge magnitude when the outside crust grows thick enough to form its own supporting arch, for then the fused interior will recede, and form mighty " vanits that will engulf not the waters merely, "but all the atmosphere likewise." If we understand the World-Smasher aright, he does not put the date of his little catastrophe on the 9th of March. He will give Wiggins a chance to try his worst with the planet before he shrivels it up. Of course, after the Smasher gets through with it there will be no chance for weather prophets, for he is going to destroy not only the planet but the atmosphere. He is a malignant person. In fact, all these enemies of the planet are of that sort. They give no quarter-they merely ask a quarter for an almanae. Something ought to be done to thwart their designs. A Society for Prevention of Cruelty to the Planet might be a good thing.

PERSONAL.

Munkaesy is at work in his studio in Paris on a large painting—the largest he has ever attempted— of "The Crucifixion."

Professors A. H. Fetterolf and H. D. Gregory were on Wednesday inaugurated respectively as president and vice-president of Girard College.

The late Robert A. Packer, son of Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, bequeathed one-balf of his estate to his widow and the remainder to Lehigh University. Wagner was, involuntarily, considerably muxed up with the celebrated Arnim trial. Count Arnim was charged, among other things, with having compared Bismarck to Wagner in a published note, saying-ironically of course—that the Chancellor was "the greatest living personage, next to Wagner." This, the prosecution argued was a deadly insult, "it being perfectly notorious that Wagner, the musician, was stark staring mad"!

Mr. Henry Seyhert, the Philadelphia philanthropist, whose munificent bequests to a host of public institutions were mentioned in yesterday's TRIB-UNE, was for many years before his death deeply interested in the subject of Spiritualism. While fully

In a lecture recently delivered in Philadelphia the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who has lived five years in Alaska, stated that according to the record of temperature kept by the Russians for forty years, the me had gone below zero only twice during that period. Dr. Jackson compares the winter climate of Alaska to tha kind will prevent panic at a time when panic of Kentucky, but to what part or to how much of the vast territory he wishes his statements to be applied, does not appear. It is natural to suppose, however, that he refers to the coast region. "No words can be strong enough." he added. "to express the charm of this delightful land, where a climate softer than that of the north of England insures at all times of the year full enjoyment of all the loveliness around you."

There recently died near Lewiston, Me., a woman named Latimer, who was the most persistent devourer of books and newspapers the world has ever known. But she derived no benefit therefrom, for it was literally and not figuratively that she devoured them. She developed a mania for this singular diet very early in life; indeed she herself dated it from that event ful epoch of intancy known as the period of teething she would eat letter and wrapping paper if she could not get a book or a newspaper, but printer's ink was the same which gave her an appetite. It is said that she was an intelligent woman and indulged in no other freak and, moreover, that she inherited her morbid taste, which, strange to say, was not the cause of her death.

The Penn National Bank of Philadelphia a year ago bought for \$80,000 the two old stores at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market sts. and workmen are now tearing them down to make room for a modern structure. In one of these ancient buildings, obably in the one not directly on the corner, Jefferson fraited the Declaration of Independence. In a letter to Dr. James Pease he wrote as follows from Monticello on September 16, 1825: "At the time of writing that instrunent I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graff, a new brick house, three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and a bedroom ready furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it I wrote this paper, particularly. So far, I state from written proofs in my possession. The proprietor, Graff, was a young man, son of a German, and then newly was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklayer, and that his house was on the south side of Market-st., probably between Seventh and Eighth sis., and, if hot the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were very few others near it. I have some dea that it was a corner house, but no other recollection throwing any light on the question, or worth communication." A. that time the corner house now being forn down had not been built, and the one next to it. No. 702 Market-st., was doubtless the house of the young German Graft.

POLITICAL NEWS.

What is called "an obscure Georgia paper" having gravely discussed the question whether the negro ough: to be allowed to subscribe to a newspaper, The Charleston News takes the opportunity to say that "today Southern journalists, prompted nilke by patriotism and self-interest, desire nothing so much as to see the colored population transferred into a thinking and a reading constituency." This is a commendate sign of progress and an was to at the real ideas can permeate even the Bourbonism of South Carolina.

Senator-elect Cullam, of Illinois, has not yet aken his seat in the Senate, but some of his friends are plready discussing his Vice-Presidential chances. Taey imagine that his name would look remarkably well on a ticket with some Eastern man for President. Mr. Cul. iam made a popular Congressman and an excellent Governor, and he will doubtless serve his State ereditably in the Senate. That should satisfy his admirter, for the present at least, and keep them from discussing possibilities which nobody is interested in now.

The spring elections in Maine have thus far shown no decided advantages in favor of the Fusionists, but they do indicate that that party is making extra exrions to hold its forces together. The Republicans have been indifferent, having concluded apparently that the Fusion organization was too much demoralized to make a respectable fight. The Prombiticulists also have displayed their usual wisdom by aiding in the election of Domocrats where they were not permitted to make their nown way unchallenged, so between Republican indifference and Probbition indisances the few Fusion Gribbetto because the problem of the problem. is can be easily explain

The small number of votes polled by the Gr enbackers in the last two general elections has been interpreted as a sign of the early dissolution of the party. Circumstances, however, may arise. The New-Orleans Picayune thinks, which will make the organization an mportant element in the next Presidential election. important element in the next if substantial election. This probability it says, is not to be regarded in the light of a joke, and a me fars in past National contests are cited to show on what apparently mumpertant chromosomes incy have turned. Greechactian may not be the deciding element in n.x. year's catwass, but parties are in too chaotic a consistor to make it state to neeples any combination of voters however decided they may among among to be.

The changes made in the Senate by the election of new members during the winter just past have been decidedly in favor of the Democracy. In nearly very case where a Democratic vacancy occurred the diting member has been re-clessed. The new Senators hosen will also add to the strength of that side of the nouse. Colquitt, of Georgia; Giuson, of Louislans; and Kenna, of West Virginia, are the new Democratic Sens tors. On the other hand, the Republicans have weak-ened instead to having strengthened their side by the elections. Several of the most experienced Republican senators have been retired and new and untried men-chos n in their places. Ley retain, newever, several of their oldest and cest legislators.

The anti-monopoly issue does not receive Herold says test that section is "not suffering from menopolies as much as 'rom other causes, and our portion of the country nee is development by railways and Much eatch talk can be indulged in against the National banks, but we firmly believe tole country enjoys he best banking system in the world. We do not say the system will not or cannot be improved, but we do say there are no grounds for an Anti-Monopoly parry to attack it. Any person or persons, with sufficient money, may engage in it, and as National back, serve and represent the thousands or diff-rent industries and interests in the country they do not possess a single monopolistic feature."

PROTECTION AND LABOR.

FREE TRADE ASSUMPTIONS CONTRADICTED.

The letters of Mr. Robert P. Porter, late Secretary of the Tariff Commission, to the Taribune. Comparing the manufacturing industries of England and the United States are attracting wide attention and are worthy of careful study. The one from Leeds makes an exhibit of woollen manufacture. In contradiction of the assumption by the free traders that the woollen industry of the United States has become self-supporting and no longer needs footering by protective duties, it is shown that within the last ten years \$94,000,000 worth or goods have come to the United States from Bradford, over \$30,000,000 from Leeds, and nearly \$69,000,000 from Glasgow, the greater part of which was woollen and worsted. On the question of wages Mr. Porter shows that the figures of the free traders taken from the census are not trustworthy as pertaining to labor in the United States. The result is obtained by taking the total amount of wages paid and dividing it by the total number of hands employed, the quotient being used to show the yearly savings of each. It is thus made to appear that the average wages of the American workman are about 11 cents an hour, being about the same as those paid in Great Britain, though the trait is something very different, as it is well known that the census report includes all persons receiving employment though many of them may not have been engaged more than a week or a month.

An interesting Comparison.

An interesting Comparison.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, the statistician, in The Mr. Robert P. Porter, the stortscient, in The New Yong Teneral, makes an approximate comparison of the English and American woodlen manufactures, a task that is rendered specially difficult because of the lack of adequate statistics for such a comparison. In fact, official industrial statistics are wholly wanting in England, and while it is impossible to ascertaic the number of hands employed, the annual product, capital invested and value of material consumed can only be guessed at—which would be folly. In making a comparison of wages in this industry, in the two countries, Mr Porter compiles a table of average weekly carnings, those in the United states being taken from the report of Mr. Carrell D. Wright for 1882, and those from England being obtained by Mr. Porter himself direct from the pay-rolls or manufacturers in Yorkshire. Mr. Porter's comments on the disclosures and upon fils observations are interesting and their force will be appreciated. "And so," the says, "tolling and sorrowing, with no inture and little hope, contented to live and die in the shadow of these gints factories, with little or no chance to better themselves, lixtures, in fact, around the mills, as the peasants were to the land in the feulal times, the English operatives slave on, while the mill-owner discusses in the club took here. cives, fixtures, in fact, around the mills, as the peasants were to the land in the feudal times, the English operatives slave on, while the mill-owner discusses in the club low he can produce an article a farthing cheaper per and. The idea of cheapness pervades the whole Kington. It is all some people seem to live for. There is olimit to it. The straigle for cheapness sometimes rrings rain to the mill owner and starvation to the operatives. But for all that the straigle goes on."

From The American Profession

MR. PARNELL.

MR. FORSTER'S ACCOUNT OF MR. PARNELL'3 COMPLICITY IN IRISH CRIME. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIN AS LONDON, Feb. 23.
At last the truth about the Land Lengue has been

told as it ought to be, and where it ought to be, and in the face of the man who above all others ought to hear it, and by the man who knows it better than anybody else. Mr. Forster's speech last night in the House of Commons was, by the common cousent of those who were fortunate enough to lienr it, one of those rare speeches which can be called an event. Long has the House waited, and the country wait d, to hear from some voice of authority such an indictment of the Land League and ira leader as that now framed. The facts, no doubt, have long been known, but they have comes out piecemeal, and never yet have they been collected and welded into one thunderbolt and launched straight at the head of Mr. Parnell. That is the service Mr. Forster has now done. It was welcomed by the House. It will be welcomed by the country. It will wherever men care to see smooth hypocrisy unmasked and hidden crime and complicity in crime exposed. The House rang with cheers, It was known Mr. Forster was to speak, and floor and galleries were thronged. On both sides and in every quarter of the House the interest was as intense as it was varied. Perhaps in the long history of the too patient struggle with Irish disorder and Irish crime no single incident has more profoundly stirred more discordant feelings than this denunci ation of the League and its stealthy work. The deep stern delight of loyal Englishmen and the rancorous resentment of Irishmen, whose loyalty consists in defying the law, made themselves equally visible

Mr. Parpell, it must be observed, has all the week been silent under a hailstorm of challenges from every source. The direct testimony of Carey to the share of the Land League in the murders wrought by the Invincibles put him on his defence, but of defence we have thus far heard not a word. This stubborn stience did not relieve, it increased, the suspicion under which he lay. Mr. Forster spoke for the House when he remarked that he had fully expected Mr. Parneil would have risen before this, and would have made some eff rt to clear himself. He might have added, but did not, that he had sent Mr. Parnell word he was going to at ack him, and suggested to him that he had better be in his place. Posibly by the time Mr. Forster had stated his case Mr. Par nell wished himself elsewhere.

What is the case ? At the outset Mr. Forster put it in moderate words but with unfinehing plainness: "I charge the honorable member and his friends that he and they allowed themselves to continue the leaders-that he, the avowed chief and leader of the organization, not merely openly advised and urged the ruin of those who opposed them, advanced that doctrine of boycotting which was to make the lives of men more miserable than death-but set on foot an agitation which organized and promoted outrage and incited to murder, and the outcome of which was murder." He was the man, continued Mr. Forster; Mr. Parnell was the man who, more than any other, derived advantage and power from this terrorism, and he is bound to tell us how it was he could not find out that this terrorism was so used, and what steps he took to find it out and denounce it. Everybody knows he took none. He remained the chief of the Land League, reaping the advantages of all that was done in the name of the League, or by League branches, or by League officials, or by those from whom came support to the League.

What was done? To assist Mr. Parnell in making his answers specific, Mr. Forster has made his ques tions and charges specific. What about the funds of the Land League? To this day they remain unaccounted for, and no public audit has been made. If they have not been used for paving or promoting outrages and crimes, as has over and over again been asserted, it is within Mr. Paraell's power to show what they have not. What about the paid officials of the Loague, and, in paracular, Mr. Brennan, its paid secretary, now known to have been one of that Fenian brotherhood from which the Invincibles were recruited. Did Mr. Pacuell know that? Did he know that Mr. Brennan wrote of the dynamice explosion at Salford killing a child f Mr. Parnell himself described that incident as a practical joke. But Mr. Brennan said t he truly loyal theory is that fenianism did it. That is what he wrote to Amerca in order to keep up the flow of subscriptions; to convey the impression that conspiracy and dynamite were succeeding. The paper to which Mr. Brennan addressed his

communications was The Irish World, of New-York. When Mr. Parnell was asked if he saw Mr. Brennan's letter he shook his head. He expects to be believed when he denies seeing a paper on which, as Mr. Forster said, his agitation was at that time iiving, and which published week by week the subscriptions which made the Land League the formidable power it was. But if he did not read Mr. Brennau's letters to The Irish World, Mr. Parnell has heard the names of Sheridan and Boyton. Sherkian is the man over whose Mr. Parnell's influence was so complete that he proposed to use him in pursuance of the Kilmainham treaty to put down the outrages he had heretofore organized. And what does Sheridan say? "If you do not get these things from Parliament, I would ask you then to ring out your voices from the muz-

Dublin: "No English nobleman would ever cross the Mississippi or hunt deer or buffslo on the American plains without the risk of being shot by an Irish builet." Did Mr. Parnell keep bimse 1 ignorant of such counsels as those ? They had, it is well known, two effects; they brought money into the Land League treasury, and they incited to murder and outrage. Was Mr. Parnell, alone of all men in public life, ignorant of the speeches of his trusted agents, or of their effects, or did he refuse the money or disown his agents ! Did he disown Devoy, who had an extensive system of firing cities-Devoy, of whose incendeary letters the printing manager of the League struck off 5,000 copies for distribution.

Mr. Patrick Ford and The Irish World are too amiliar, ontap ily, to the American public, to make it necessary that I should recapitulate Mr Forster's account of them. Until Mr. Patrick Ford and Mr. Parnell quarrelled, The Irish World, with the paid secretary of the League as its Dublin correspondent, and Mr. Parnell and the League as its beneficiaries, was fully entitled to be called an organ of the League. "Auother land-thief executed," is the heading of this paper to an account of a peculiarly brutal murder of a landlord. Did Mr. Parnell reluse to receive more money from a paper which took that view of murder, which claimed for Ireland the merit of originating the use of dynamite as a political agent, which called upon its readers to "make a note that London, with four millions of the wealthiest people in the world, was at the mercy of its criminal classes? Did Mr. Parnell make a note?

The journal edited by the new member for Mallow, Mr. O'Brien, is the home organ of the League, United Ireland. Has Mr. Parnell, asked Mr. Forster, read the articles in this paper? Mr. Paraell nodded. "Does he approve of them?" Another nod. "Is he, then, aware that murder, arson, robbery, insults to the dead, attacks upon women, are habitually described